



## WHIG PRINCIPLES.

1. A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.
2. An adequate Revenue with fair Protection to American Industry.
3. Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.
4. A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States.
5. An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
6. An amendment to the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

## Democratic Whig Ticket.

—For President—

Henry Clay.

For Vice President

Theodore Frelinghuysen.

Whig Candidates for Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S.

- 1st. Dis.—TH. L. ANDERSON, of Marion.
- 2nd. Dis.—ROBT. WILSON, of Randolph.
- 3rd. Dis.—A. W. DONIPHAN, of Clay.
- 4th. Dis.—JOHN G. MILLER, of Cooper.
- 5th. Dis.—JOHN S. WADDILL, of Greene.
- 6th. Dis.—J. RANNEY, of Cape Girardeau.
- 7th. Dis.—HENRY S. GEYER, of St. Louis.

## FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1844.

## THE LEGISLATURE—COL. BENTON'S RE-ELECTION.

In the Senate of this State the Whigs have one member in La Fayette, one in Cooper, two in St. Louis, one in New Madrid, two in Marion and Monroe, one in Callaway, and one in Boone—9. There is one vacancy in the upper Platte district, in consequence of Col. Gilliam leaving the country without resigning his seat, and it is hardly probable he will return in time for the next session of the Senate. Col. Anderson, of St. Louis; Dr. Ellis, of Daviess; Gov. Boggs, of Jackson; and Mr. Detchmeyer, of St. Genevieve, it is positively stated, will not vote for Col. Benton—and Mr. Hudspeth, of Washington, and Dr. Fort, of Randolph, we understand, are likely to sustain "some democrat of acknowledged character and capacity, who will vote for the annexation of Texas without reference to the consent of Mexico, or a division of the territory with the abolitionists, as proposed in Col. Benton's bill." The Senate, therefore, may be set down as thirteen against, and nineteen for Benton—or, in the last contingency, fifteen to seventeen, with one permanent vacancy for the session.

In the House, the Whigs have two members in Howard, one in Bates, one in Henry, one in Audrain, three in Boone, two in Callaway, two in Clay, two in Cooper, one in Jasper, one in Jefferson, one in La Fayette, one in Lincoln, one in Livingston, one in Macon, one in Marion, two in Monroe, one in Montgomery, one in New Madrid, one in Perry, two in Pike, one in Ralls, one in Randolph, two in St. Charles, one in St. Francois, one in Shelby, one in Saline, two in Washington, one in Stoddard, and seven in St. Louis—45. The softs, or anti-Benton democrats, have elected one member in Clinton, one in Van Buren, one in Scott, one in Shannon, one in Ste. Genevieve, and one in Holt—6. There is a tie in Lewis, which will result in the election of a Whig; and another in Carroll, which will certainly terminate in the election of Col. Compton, anti-Benton democrat. In Marion, Col. Richmond is pledged against Benton, but may be impracticable in agreeing on an opponent.

This statement, we are satisfied, is as nearly authentic as the information in the hands of the public will authorize, and the following is the result:

	Anti-Benton.	Benton.
Senate,	13	19*
House,†	52	46
	65	65

\*Two doubtful.

†Two vacancies, which will give a majority of two on joint ballot, against Benton, or in any event, place the balance of power in the hands of Messrs. Hudspeth, or Fort, or any single member of the Assembly.

EXECUTIONS.—John McDaniel and Joseph Brown were executed in St. Louis on the 16th, for the murder of Charvis.

## "LADIES COMPANION."

The August number of this valuable publication is received, and it is an excellent number, containing two splendid steel engravings, and a plate of the fashions. The "Companion" is a little superior to any work of the kind now published. Its contributors rank among the most gifted of our country.

## Election News.

MISSOURI.—Edward's majority will range between five and six thousand. The Congressmen will be elected by a larger majority. For a statement of the Legislature see an article in another column.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

The Senate consisted last year of 30 locos and 20 whigs. At its next meeting it will consist of 26 whigs and 24 locos—a clear gain of 6 Senators!

The House at its last session consisted of 68 locos and 52 whigs. At its next session that body will be composed of 67 whigs and 53 locos. This will give the whigs a majority on joint ballot of 161—2 in the Senate and 14 in the House!!

Graham, whig, will be elected Governor by a majority of about 3000.

## INDIANA.

The returns from this State are nearly complete. In the Senate, there are 25 whigs and 24 locos. In the House, 58 whigs to 40 locos. A majority more than sufficient for all the purposes of the whigs! One Senator and two Representatives to be heard from.

## KENTUCKY.

The Louisville Journal says: We learn by a letter from Frankfort that returns, official and unofficial have been received in that place from all the counties in the State except Marshall, Perry and Letcher, and Owsley's majority is 5,401. The counties to be heard from will probably reduce it to 5,000. The majority for Dixon will probably be about 12,000 though we cannot state it with accuracy, as in several counties in which the returns are unofficial the votes for Lieutenant Governor are not given. The Whig majority in the Legislature is much larger than it was in 1840 or in any other year, and the vote for members of the Legislature affords a better criterion of the strength of parties in this State than that for Governor. In this election, the whigs of Kentucky have not only beaten the locofocos of this State, but of the United States, as it suited the party to make Kentucky the battle-field of the Union. Well, their thousands and tens of thousands of tracts and dollars have been expended in vain, for Mr. Clay's majority will be from 20 to 30,000. Locofocoism has exhausted itself in Kentucky, and our noble State is gloriously, thoroughly, enthusiastically Whig! A thousand heaven-ascending shouts for her!

The Whigs of "old Howard" had a glorious meeting in this place on Saturday last. The meeting was called for the purpose of mutual congratulation on the result of the late election, and of making preparations for the approaching contest. The official proceedings will be found in another column. If the whigs of any portion of the State had reason to congratulate themselves upon the result of the election, it was the whigs of Howard. Stronger opposition had to be met here than in any other county in the State, and the Whigs, undisciplined, unorganized, had to contend against one of the best organized and disciplined forces in this, or probably any other State or county. But the gallant Whigs, relying on the correctness of their principles, met their opponents at every turn, and nobly fought for their noble cause: nor did they fight in vain! The proud bird of liberty perched itself upon their banner, and proclaimed that the Keystone of the Arch had given way, and loco locoism was tumbling to the ground! Well might the Whigs, as they did, meet and rejoice over such a triumph of their principles: Well might they sing a song of deliverance from the political yoke they had just cast off—and well did they sing it! The Glasgow Glee Club, accompanied by their "baby-waker," added much to the enjoyment of the day, and every-thing "passed off" well. Some of our democratic friends were rather in a bad humor, but a majority of them, recollecting, doubtless, the way the old Jackson boys used to "do up things," and concluding that turn about was nothing more than fair play, bore it with as good a face as possible—and with a much better one than we expected. There is philosophy in all things.

We published, in our last, a number of changes from Polk and Dallas to Clay and Frelinghuysen, in "old Berks," Pa.

We have since received the Reading (Pa.) papers, giving the names of a great many more who have renounced loco focism and avowed themselves in favor of Henry Clay and the Tar-liff, and among the number Col. HUGH LINDSEY, an old and influential citizen of Berks Co., with whom we are personally acquainted.

We should not be at all surprised if that county which gave nearly 3,000 majority for Van Buren in 1840, should at the fall election give a majority for Henry Clay.

Revolutionary relics are generally held sacred by the descendants of the men who lived in those days. We wonder if Mr. Polk's family have the red coat Jimmy's grand father wore in those days!

A few of our loco loco friends object to the manner in which the Whigs celebrated their victory in this county—notwithstanding they say that last Saturday's proceedings made them twenty votes. If every meeting the Whigs hold is equal to twenty votes to them, why fume and swear so bitterly about it? You ought to be thankful to the Whigs and encourage them, gentlemen, not curse them. If the Whigs make converts to your cause let them do it—you can not do it yourselves.

## WHIG MEETING.

PURSUANT to notice a portion of the whigs of Howard county assembled in the Court House in Fayette on Saturday, the 17th inst., when on motion, the meeting was organized by electing GERARD ROBINSON, Esq., President, SAM'L. T. CREWS and ADAM C. WOODS, Vice Presidents, and CLARK H. GREEN, Secretary.

The Glasgow Glee Club being present, upon request, sang a Whig Song. When on motion of Clark H. Green, a committee, consisting of John Harvey, Robert Cooper and Capt. J. T. Cleveland, was appointed to wait on Col. B. H. Reeves, of Kentucky, (who had reached this place on a visit the evening previous,) and respectfully request of him to address the meeting.

The committee retired, and in a few minutes reported, through Capt. Cleveland, that Col. R. had kindly consented to address the meeting, and being present, he ascended the stand and was greeted by three rounds of enthusiastic cheers, by his old friends and neighbors, after which he delivered a very able and interesting address, upon national topics, during which he was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered. Col. R. was a member of the Baltimore Convention, and gave a brief sketch of the nominees of that body; he also spoke of the Democratic Convention and its nominees, and gave his opinion as to the result of the present canvass, formed from intercourse with the citizens of a number of States through which he had travelled: that opinion was, that if alive, Clay will be our next President!

After the transaction of some business, the singing of another song, &c., the meeting took a recess until 2 o'clock.

2 o'clock, afternoon.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

Abiel Leonard, Esq., offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, the whigs of this county believe their principles are most conducive to the honor and prosperity of the Nation, and therefore deem it their duty as good citizens to use all honorable means to secure to Clay and Frelinghuysen, on the first Monday in November next, the vote of every whig in the county, without a single exception; and since a proper and efficient organization is essential to effect this object: Therefore, Resolved, as follows:—

1. The whigs of the several Townships in the county will appoint, as early as practicable, a Township Executive Committee.

2. The Township Committees shall, from time to time, appoint their own Chairman.

3. The Chairmen of the several Township Committees shall form a Central Executive Committee.

4. The President of this meeting shall forthwith appoint a Committee of Seven, one from each Township in the county, whose duty it shall be immediately to recommend to this meeting a proper number of fit persons to constitute the respective Township Committees; and the Committees so nominated and appointed shall form the Township Committees (of which the first named shall be Chairman) until otherwise ordered by their respective Townships.

The President appointed A. Leonard of Richmond, John Cross of Prairie, W. J. Stratton of Charlton, R. Patton of Bonne Femme, R. Cooper of Boone's Lick, E. Crews of Franklin, and T. Rawlins of Montevau, a committee in pursuance of the 4th resolution, who retired for the purpose of attending to the business assigned to them, and in a few minutes reported the following township committees:

For Richmond Township:

Roland Hughes, chairman, and Messrs. Geo. W. Ward, Josiah H. Shepherd, Wm. B. Hanna, James Shepherd, William Hines, Daniel Laykerson, Joseph Sears, David Robb, Daniel Lay, Pleasant Wilson, Robert T. Prewitt, Henry W. King, Thomas Payne, Bennet C. Brown, John D. Perry and Clark H. Green.

For Prairie Township:

John Harvey, chairman, and Messrs. Joel Morris, Levi Markland, John Dyer, Stephen T. Garner, Rice Patterson, James Wallace, Jeremiah R. Yancy, French English, John Swann, James Hardin, Christopher Woods, Garland Maupin, Jun. Shelton Morris and William Adams.

For Franklin Township:

David H. Gibson, chairman, and Messrs. David Stuart, Noah Kingsberry, Asariah Anderson, Joshua Hobbs, Robert Coleman, Jackson Hayter, Thomas Smith, Jonas Blankensaker, Horace Kingsberry, Chiles Edwards, Taylor Hughes, James Calloway, James Crews, and Harvey Hughes.

For Boone's Lick Township:

Joseph Cooper, chairman, and Messrs. Samuel Hines, Samuel Boothe, Messer Fane, Achilles Calloway, John Marshall, Robert Wilds, Sarsbel Wolfskill, Matthew Wolfkill Jesse Dehart and Wesley Hieronymus.

For Bonne Femme Township:

John W. Myers, chairman, and Messrs. Sam. Brown, George Craig, Joseph Dougherty, F. E. Williams, James Ray, George S. Pulliam, John Burdant, Thomas Ricketts, and James Hocker.

For Montevau Township:

Federal Walker, chairman, and Messrs. S. T. Crews, Jeremiah Rucker, Jun., James D. Givens, Archibald Hill, Robert Rawlins, Allen Pipes, Somers Caton, John Cooper, Washington Rawlins, Neriah Todd, Mark R. Jackman, William Robinson and Samuel Bentley.

For Charlton Township:

Thomas Shackelford, chairman, and Messrs. Isaac P. Vaughan, Thomas N. Cockerill, Benjamin White, Stephen W. Lewis, William P. Dunnice, John L. Lewis, Stephen Donohoe, James Maupin, Jun., R. G. Runyan, John Woods, Henry Turner and Walter G. Chiles.

The report of the committee was unanimously agreed to.

Capt. J. T. Cleveland offered the following, which was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be, and they are hereby tendered, to Col. B. H. Reeves, for the address—purely National—this day delivered, by request, at the Court House.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting appoint Andrew J. Herndon and Thomas N. Cockerill Sub-Electors for this county—and that we recommend to the other counties composing this Electoral District, the making of similar appointments.

## Clark H. Green offered the following:

Whereas, In the beginning of the contest which has just so gloriously terminated, our opponents challenged us to meet them in "open and manly discussion before the People," on the principles which divide the two parties: And, whereas, we accepted their challenge, and did meet them before the People: And, whereas, the Sovereign People have decided in our favor—Therefore, Resolved,

1. That our faith in the CORRECTNESS and JUSTNESS of our principles is strengthened, and that we feel imbued with new zeal and ardor for their advancement.

2. That we hold it to be the duty of Every True Whig, to use all proper exertions and means, at all proper times and places, to extend and promulgate the glorious principles for which we contend—and that we here pledge ourselves to each other, to our friends, and to the country, to be active, vigilant, and untiring in our efforts to lay those principles fairly and correctly before our fellow citizens.

3. That the thanks of the Whigs of Howard are due, and are hereby tendered, to the whig candidates in the late canvass for their able efforts and untiring exertions in defence of our principles.

4. That if we ever manifested any ill-feeling towards our opponents at their rejoicings over the many victories they have gained over us in old Howard, we ask their forgiveness: we know now how they felt them!

5. That we believe we can carry Howard for Clay and Frelinghuysen—and

6. THAT WE WILL.

Adopted, by acclamation.

## BOONVILLE CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were adopted in reference to the proposed Boonville Convention:

1. That the whigs of Howard, instead of sending delegates to represent them in the Convention to be held in Boonville on the 10th of October next, will be there in person, every man to represent himself and his own household: and all who are now present, pledge themselves to one another to act in conformity to this resolution.

2. The Ladies of Howard are respectfully invited to adorn the Convention with their presence.

3. We request our brother whigs of Cooper county to permit us to bear a part of the expense of the Convention; and that the Chairmen of the several Township Committees be directed to receive contributions for that purpose, and see that they are applied accordingly.

4. A Committee of Eight persons shall be immediately appointed, whose duty it shall be to make the necessary arrangements for our attendance upon the convention, and report their proceedings in the premises at an adjourned meeting of the whigs of this county, to be held at the court house on the 3rd Saturday in September next.

The President appointed the following committee in compliance with the last resolution:

Sam'l. C. Major and Clark H. Green of Richmond, William L. Reeves of Montevau, P. W. Hally of Prairie, W. J. Stratton of Charlton, D. H. Gibson of Franklin, Braxton Cooper of Boone's Lick, and John Patton of Bonne Femme Township.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby cordially tendered, to the Glasgow Glee Club, for the able and interesting manner in which they have assisted us in the proceedings of this day.

Messrs. Davis and Leonard, being called on, addressed the meeting in short but animated speeches. The whole proceedings were characterized by an unusual degree of good feeling, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the success of the whigs in Indiana and North Carolina, the news of which had just reached town.

GERARD ROBINSON, President.

S. T. CREWS, } Vice Presidents.

A. C. WOODS, }

CLARK H. GREEN, Secretary.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD STOPPED.—The loco press, in their attacks upon Mr. Clay, have frequently and boldly asserted that he was instructed by the Kentucky Legislature to vote against the Bankrupt Law, and that he disobeyed those instructions. This statement like most of their charges against that gentleman, is false. The following letter to the Editor of the Jonesboro' (Tenn.) Whig, and published in that paper, shows that the Kentucky Legislature never gave such instructions:

ASHLAND, 15th July, 1844.

My Dear Sir.—I have just received your favor and it does not surprise me to learn that our opponents are seeking to make the impression that I was instructed to go against the Bankrupt Law. Our Legislature gave no instructions on the subject of the Bankrupt Law. Resolutions of instruction were pending before the Legislature, but they were lost by a disagreement between the two Houses. You may boldly assert this, and proof, if necessary, can be furnished from Frankfort.

Your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

The loco focus here cannot bear the idea of the Whig's singing. In Illinois, or at least in one county, where the Whigs had heretofore had the majority, the locos succeeded in the late election, and they celebrated their victory by singing! The Whigs did not call them fools or brutes.

On one of the banners borne at the great Convention at Oswego, N. Y., was inscribed the following: "In 1776 the Whigs caught old Polk—in 1844 they'll catch the young one."

THE LOCO FOCO CHANGES.—The loco loco papers of late have been publishing a great many changes, which they say have taken place in different parts of the country. A great many of these changes were said to have taken place in Indiana, but the result of the late election does not seem to confirm these changes! Whenever you see a lot of names in a loco loco paper, purporting to renounce the Whig party, set it down as a base fabrication.

## CHANGES! CHANGES!

We took the trouble of counting the changes, from Polkian to Clay, in the papers received at this office by Tuesday's mail, and we found 2700 names!! This will do very well for one mail. We would willingly publish these names, but to do so, with the reasons given, would fill our entire paper.

## THE UNFORTUNATE DEMOCRACY.

When Gen. Harrison was nominated for the Presidency, in 1840, the democracy stigmatized him as an old dotard—who desired nor could appreciate nothing higher or more dignified than a log cabin and a barrel of hard cider. Their insulting taunts were made watch words by the Whigs, and converted into sticks which gave the originators of them a most unmerciful drubbing. When Mr. Polk was nominated for the Presidency, he was trumpeted forth as the descendant of a Revolutionary soldier; the Whigs being enemies to their country, as they said, it was right they should be defeated in the person of a descendant of one of those patriots who sacrificed his all in the defence of his country during her early struggles for freedom. This was all very pretty talk, and calculated to enlist the sympathies of the American people in favor of Mr. Polk. But it appears the democracy have been unfortunate again, in making capital for their candidate: Instead of James K. Polk, being a descendant of a Revolutionary Soldier, it turns out that his grand-father was a Tory during the Revolutionary war, and actually sought and took protection under Cornwallis! Since this fact has been proven upon their candidate, the loco focos acknowledge the "soft impeachment," cry out persecution, and say the descendant ought not to be held responsible for the sins of his ancestry! and that Mr. Polk deserves CREDIT for not adhering to the Tory sentiments of his parent!!

This charge was not maliciously brought against Mr. Polk by the Whigs. If his friends consider it an important qualification in a candidate for the Presidency, to be a descendant of a Revolutionary Patriot, and assert their candidate, in the face of facts to the contrary, to be such a descendant, is it not just and right, and a duty incumbent on the Whigs to prove the falsity of their assertions? We consider the fact of Mr. Polk being a descendant of a Tory, an objection to his being made President, and in the language of a contemporary, in justification of this position, we hold we should not so soon forget the landmarks of patriotism as to bestow the highest office in the country upon the near descendants of its enemies. It is the universal sentiment of the human mind, that there is as much in the blood, in the stock of men as there is in that of animals; and although we would not visit the descendants of Tories with pains and penalties, or deprive them of any privileges of citizens, we think that the office of Chief Magistrate should be withheld from such hands. We have no idea of doing any thing likely to bring torism in fashion. Already one Loco Foco leader, and friend of Mr. Polk, C. J. Ingersoll, has declared that, had he lived during the Revolution, he would have been a Tory, and now to elect his friend, the descendant of a Tory, to the office of Chief Magistrate, would be giving a prestige to torism in this young republic altogether incompatible with the safety and perpetuity of our institutions.

Doubtless, the historical fact thus developed will be unpalatable to Mr. Polk, but he must blame his friends, who have provoked the inquiry by boasting of his ancestry.

## OFF.

We understand Col. Benton left this city on the Plymouth yesterday—probably for his farm near Ashland, or his residence in Washington City. We expected the honest Colonel to leave us before the period of his privilege expired—60 days after the close of the session of Congress. He had weighty reasons for this movement, for he might, on and after the 17th inst., have been annoyed with law process, as claims exist against him here for some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars, of more than twenty years standing, to avoid one of which he plead the act of limitation, which is an acknowledgment that he owes the debt, but is anxious to avoid the payment of it, because he has managed to owe it so long. Sixty days before the commencement of the next session of Congress, the Colonel may be expected to return again, under cover of his privilege, (when he cannot be annoyed by creditors,) and then he will tell the Bentonians in the Legislature what work they are to do. It is very fortunate that he can leave his residence in Washington occasionally, and visit Missouri to give directions as to the manner in which he chooses to have the State governed. No other State can boast of having such a friend residing at such a distance from her.—Missouri Reporter.

We regret that personal considerations prevented Col. Benton from prolonging his stay in Missouri. He visits the State but seldom, and to be compelled to leave it so abruptly must have been mortifying to his friends, who not only desired the enjoyment of his company, but opportunities to make known to him their pressing wants. Besides, we wished him to remain unmolested, that he might have a chance to reply to the charges made against him by himself, the truth of which he has not, heretofore, had the nerve to deny. We were anxious to hold a *tee-a-tee* with him about the currency bills, his opposition to equal representation and the district system, and the numerous blunders and libels embodied in his speeches on the Texas question, &c. But the Colonel is off! A curse upon his unreasonable creditors of a quarter of a century's standing, the lawyers, and the law officers.

Missouri Reporter.

The following lands are advertised for sale on the 28th October, at the land office at Fayette:

Township	Range	14
62, 63, 64,	"	19,
" 61, 62, 63, 64,	"	" 19,
" 61,	"	" 15,
" 61,	"	" 26,

Persons claiming pre-emptions, are notified to come forward immediately, and establish them.

## "KEEP BEHIND ME."

"Keep behind me," said Gen. Jackson to Mr. Van Buren upon the race track at Washington. We suspect, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, that he has given the same well meant advice to Mr. Polk. The Murfreesborough (Tennessee) Telegraph gives the following as a specimen of the manner in which the Locofoco nominations are presented by the party in that neighborhood:

FOR PRESIDENT,  
GEN. ANDREW JACKSON'S  
Friend, James K. Polk, of Tennessee  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
GEO. M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania.

## REQUIEM OF THE HOWARD CLIQUE.

Dedicated to the Glasgow Glee Club.

Air—"Ninety Third."

Come friends and join the doleful strain,  
We sing a mournful lay,  
The Clique can ne'er revive again,  
They're poked beneath the Clay.

A bright career of pomp and power,  
They've run for many a day,  
But death has come, O woful pain,  
They're poked beneath the Clay.

Missouri in her majesty,  
Has own'd their mighty sway,  
But now their sun is set, O see!  
They're poked beneath the Clay.

As dust to dust returns again,  
So pass the Clique away,  
'Gaints fite they've striven all in vain,  
They're poked beneath the Clay.

Then let us all with mournful strain,  
A last sad tribute pay,  
Alas! alas! we weep in vain,  
They're poked beneath the Clay.

CONVENTION.—It has been decided by the people of Missouri, with a rare degree of unanimity, that a convention shall be held to re-model the constitution of this State. An abstract of the votes thus given is to be made out on or before the first day of December, 1844, and the Governor is then to cause the same to be published. The Governor is also required, in the month of April next, to issue his proclamation for an election of delegates to the convention, on the first Monday in August, 1845. "Each senatorial district shall, and is hereby authorized to elect double the number to serve in said convention, which said district shall be entitled by law to elect to the Senate of this State at the time of said election; and any person eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives of this State, shall be eligible to a seat in the convention." This convention is required to meet on the third Monday of November, 1845, at Jefferson city, "to form and prepare a new constitution for this State." The Constitution thus formed, is to be submitted to the people, at the election in August, 1846, and if ratified by them is to be declared the Supreme law of the State by the Legislature which is to assemble in November, 1846.

MURDER.—Mr. Thomas J. Turk, of Polk county was shot from his horse on Thursday last a few miles from his residence and instantly killed. His horse ran home with his saddle covered with blood, when Mrs. Turk, the mother of the young man, took the track of the horse back and found her son lying in the road weltering in his blood. The place where he was shot, we are told, is a dense thicket of perhaps a mile in circumference in the midst of a large prairie. Blinds were afterwards discovered where the cowardly assassin stood in wait for his victim. A young man named Isaac Hobbs with whom Mr. Turk had had a quarrel, has, we understand been arrested and charged with the deed.

This is the third member of that fated family who has been shot down in the road—the father and two sons. One of the brothers was killed in a rencontre, and the father, Col. Turk, and the son of whom we now speak, was shot by persons in ambush. A deadly feud has existed for several years in a portion of this county and a part of Polk between the Turk family and their friends and another portion of the community, and the death of Col. Turk was the result of this feud. It was at first supposed that the same causes had led to the death of young Turk. Hobbs who has been arrested for the crime, was during the whole period of the difficulties of the Turk family, their first friend and ardent supporter.—Osage Yeoman.

Senator BENTON was on board the Admiral, last Wednesday on his way down the river. He did not leave the boat, although it remained at our wharf about two hours. Several of the citizens of the town and county visited the boat to get a peep at him. He treated all very coldly, not rising from seat or slipping his glove to shake hands. He hates Lexington and we suppose despises the democrats as well as Whigs who reside here. He was invited to leave the boat a few moments and to address the citizens of the county and town who might be collected. He declined the invitation. "A guilty conscience needs no accuser." Tom Benton recollects very well the manner in which some of the citizens of this place have been treated, and he is quite confident that his malicious influence was the grand cause of the injustice which they suffered. To know Benton and to despise him are synonymous terms. None but the blind adhere to him. He is one of the most overbearing aristocrats of his time.—Lexington Express.

Texas bonds are quoted in the New Orleans papers, at seven cents in the dollar—Treasury notes at twelve and a half cents in the dollar. It is very wonderful that the holders of these bonds and notes should be in favor of "immediate annexation," whereby their sixpences and ninepences would be converted into dollars, in consequence of the "assumption of the Texas debt by our government!"

Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.—Nett increase in 1843, 103,631. Whole number of communicants in the United States, at the present time, 1,171,266. "It is said that this is more than all the Baptists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians united."

The Lone Star in the wane.—The N. Y. Evening Post of the 24th ult., says: "We do not intend to recognize the annexation of Texas as an issue between the two great political parties. It cannot be made so with safety to the Democratic party in this State at least."

LOCOCO PYRAMID.  
TEXAS.  
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.  
SOUTH CAROLINA.

Change is slow and strange in the social and the natural world; it requires